Special rates for other metals, bullion, etc. Prompt attention given samples by mail. Spe-cial care taken with all tests and assays. Ores at moderate rates.
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Tucson—Hudson & Co., I. Zeckendorf & Co., W. C. Davis, James Buell.

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CHARLES W. TILLMAN



Furniture, Bedding

Building Lumber, All Kinds

And All Kinds of Building Materials.
Also Agent for the

New Home Sewing Machine **Undertaking Business**

Coffins Made to Order and Trimmed.

Purniture repaired. Just received a lot of new furniture, also a large assortment of Window Shades for store windows and private dwellings, also Cornice Poles and Window Fittings. All kinds of jobbing work done on short notice.

JOS. DURR.

[Warum? Darum.] Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars, PROVISIONS,

Family & Mining Supplies

Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

All kinds California Wines, Kentucky Whiskies and Imported Liquors, Anheuser-Busch bottled Beer.

Agent for Armour's Packing ROBERT WILLIAMS, - Proprietor. House.

Kastern and California Cheese, Swins Cheese, Caviar, Anchovies, Herrings, Oysters, Sar-dines, Lobster, Saimon, etc.
Salad Qil in bulk; also Worcestershire Sames, French Mpsend, Hurseralish, Ger-man and Mixed Pickles, Olives, Samer Kraut, Tomato Catsup, Stuffed Peppers, all in bar-rels, and sold at one-fourth the usual prices.

FAMILY, RESTAURANT AND MIN-ING SUPPLIES.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. JOSEPH DURR, Tucson, A. T.

C. W. LEMON

County Surveyor,

Parties wishing to file on land under the

FLORENCE CANAL

will find all necessary PLATS, Mape, Blanks, stc., in my office. Also a few desirable

FARMS AND CATTLE RANGES

For sale. All business entracted to will receive prompt attention.

TERMS VERY REASONABLE.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal.

Mary B. Meredith, Plaintiff, ya. W. H. Meredith, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, and the complaint filed in the said County of Pinal, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The Territory of Arizona sends Greeting to:

the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The Territory of Arizona sends Greeting to:

W. H. Meredith, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons (if served with-

days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons (if served within this country; or if served out of this county but in this district, within thirty days, otherwise within forty days), or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court that the bonds of matrimony existing between you and plaintiff may be dissolved, that plaintiff may have the care and custody of Annes Meredith, minor daughter of you and plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable.

All of which will more fully appear from the complaint on file herein, to which you are referred.

referred.

And you are hersby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will have your default entered and apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial Disfistal. I trict of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1887.

W. WOOD PORTER, Clerk.

R. E. SLOAN & W. R. STONE, Pl'tf's Att'ys.



"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similies of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all prizes drawn in The Louisian a State Lotteries which may be presented at

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bk A. BALBWIN, Pres. Now Orleans Nat'l Bk CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed. Louisiana State Lottery Company

The only Lottery ever roted on and en-

dorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take pince monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December). A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A PORTUNE SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MESIC, NEW OR. LEANE, TUESDAY, July 17 1881-700th Monthly

Capital Prize, \$150,000. Notice-Tickets are Ten Bollars only. \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.



Applications for rates to cinbs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NAT'L BANK. New Orleans, La,

REMEMBER that the payment of all REMEMBER that the payment of all prizes is GIARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of institution whose chartered rights are reconstitution whose chartered rights are re-

WILLIAMS HOTEL, SILVER KING, A.T.,

This house, under the new management, has been overhanded, renovated, provided with new furniture, conveniences, etc., and is the place where the traveling public will always find the best accommodations at the most reasonable rates.

OUR BAR

has been newly stocked with the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

ATTHE STAGE OFFICE IS AT THIS HOUSE.

When you visit King give us a call.

ROBERT WILLIAMS. Saddles, Harness,



Trimming. Carriage W. S. KENGLA. WAER & KENGLA.

TUCSON. . Arizona. Gentlemen, give Waer & Kengla your Saddle and Harness work—by so deing you can buy a Saddle, Harness or Hamestring, as chesp as by the dozen in California. No apprentices employed. Work gus ranteed to give satisfaction or money returned. We ask but one trial—it shall cost nothing—avail yourselves of it—to save the country, and keep your money athorne.

MEAT MARKET.

-All kinds of-

Choice Fresh Meats

--- at ---IS, REASONABLE PRICES, TO

J. M. OCHOA.

South of Post Office, Main street, Florence. JOHN A. BLACK,

- Dealer in -WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,



Corner Congress and Meyer Streets, Tucson. WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

ARIZONA WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

FLORENCE, - - - JUNE 25, 1887

PICTURES FOR THE PRESS. Mistakes Which are Sometimes Made

Portraits of the Politicians.

"An art editor has to be a live man, said S. H. Horgan, of the American Press Association. "Frequently mistakes are made. I remember a fraud that was perpetrated upon The Graphic. It was at the time that Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief, had a great deal of newspaper prominence. An army officer came into The Graphic one morning with a picture which he claimed was a good likeness of the great chief. He wanted \$50 for it As the paper was anxious to publish the picture he was paid his price and went his way. A beautiful front page cut was made from it at considerable expense, and it was proposed to bring it out within a few days. Luckily, another army officer well known to the editor called at the office the day prior to its publication. He had just arrived from the west, where he had passed many years in Indian warfare. When the likeness was shown to him he pronounced it in unqualified terms an imposture. He recognized the picture as that of an old Indian who was a hanger on at Fort Laramie. Of course, the picture was never published, and The Graphic vas more careful in the future.
"Many mistakes of this kind have oc-

curred, however. At one time likenesses of two statesmen were mixed up. The picture of Palmer, of Michigan, was pub-lished for that of Palmer, of Illinois, and went the rounds of the press throughout the country. Another time Lady Lons-dale's portrait was published for that of the Princess Beatrice. It was some time before the error was discovered. The business of hunting up portraits of prominent characters is an exciting one, and we have to resort to many ingenious schemes at times. When we have borrowed a photograph to copy we must be careful not to return it until after we have published it, otherwise some other newspaper might secure it and anticipate us. I remember the time we had in getting John Kelly's likeness. I went to him personally and asked him for his photograph for publication. He did not seem displeased with the idea, but laughingly turned me off with the remark it grees, the makin has a the remark, 'I guess the public have seen enough of me in caricature.' After a long search his photograph was found at last in a little place on the Bowery. "Artists who are sent to sketch the

prominent characters at state or national conventions have little trouble. Most men in such bodies come prepared for the newspaper men with written interviews and photographs in their trunks. If they come into prominence they are ready for the emergency. In case a man becomes prominent at a convention who is not so prepared we telegraph to the place where he resides for his likeness. When a new cabinet is to be appointed we procure be forehand the portraits of every conceiva-ble candidate for the offices, so as to be ready when the appointments are actually made. In the case of Cleveland's cabinet we had twenty-four engravings made of likely men.—New York Mail and Express

Interview A Story of Kalser William. The story runs that Kaiser William while he was still crown prince and a lashing young officer, entered the Cursual at Lins, wearing an overcent which con-cealed his brilliant uniform, and, ap-proaching the crowded table, placed there-on a coin of small value, about \$1. With on a coin of small value, about \$1. With a contemptaous gesture the banker tossed the coin apon the floor, with the remark, "For the croupier." Again the unknown gentleman threw down a coin and lost, the banker repeating his action and words, to the amusement of the other players. It was then, as now, the sustem of the banks to set aside a certain sum each day, and put up a notice of the each day, and put up a notice of the amount, beyond which they could not play. If their losses amounted to this

um, the bank must close. William glanced at this notice-200,000 francs—quietly remarking that he would play for the whole bank, "Who are you?" exclaimed the dealer with sudden respect. For reply the future emperor of Germany then opened his cost, displaying the imperial star upon his breast. The cards were dealt, the prince won, and the bank was broken. Taking up the enorm-ons sum, he deliberately dashed it on the Then turning on his heel, left the apart-

ment.-Baltimore American. Disinfecting Rooms. Drs. Guttman and Merke, of the city hospital Moabit, in Berlin, have made an investigation as to the relative value of various methods of disinfecting inhabited rooms. The main points kept in view in the inquiry were flit a satisfactory method should destroy the vitality of bacteria, should not injure the house or furniture, should not be dangerous to the health of the person in the house or of the person applying it, should involve the least possible labor in its use and be as cheap as possible. The bacillus antrax was taken as the test organism and was dried in silk fibres and scattered through the room, on the rugs, etc. Disinfection was attempted by rubbing the floors, ceilings and walls with disinfectant fluids and by spraying the same on the rugs, etc. The solutions experimented with were a 5 per cent, solution of carbolic acid, and solutions of bichloride of mercury of various strengths. Their conclusion is that a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000, used as a wash and a spray, i the most certain, the cheapest and in all respects the best for disinfecting inhabited

A Magician's Discomfiture. When Magician Hermann walked out on his little platform at the Grand Opera nouse the other night he held in his hand the large sheet of blue surah silk which he wraps around his pretty wife when he performs the "vanishing haly" trick. He tossed it to a man in the parquette and asked him to examine it. Then he walked back upon the stage and fixed a paper un-der the mechanical chair in which madam sits until the seat falls down. Having got everything in readiness, the magician tripped down his platform and asked the man to whom he had tossed the silken sheet to return it as speedfly as possible. The fellow rolled the wrap into a small ball and made a feint to toss it into Herm. un's outstretched hands. To the great surprise of the performer the rag disappeared in midair. He had given the robe to a man who was as deft at the tricks of the black art as himself. The spectators laughed at Hermann, but the Mephistophelean looking wizard showed no signs of discomfiture.—Chicago Herald.

Shrews Scientifically Considered. Attempts to connect physiological appearances with a certain stamp of character are as old as Aristotle and Plato. Mr. Jordan, in his recently published work ("Anstomy and Physiology in Character"), seeks to establish the connection on a scientific basis. In the preface he apologizes for the "unpleasant and clumsy epithets of shrewish and non shrewish," which he uses for want of better terms. His attention some time ago was drawn to the physical comformation of women in hospital suffering from ill usage at the hands of their husbands. The peculiari-ties common to them all were a clear skin, often pink, scanty hair growth both on the head and eyebrows and convexity of the spine, more or less marked. Friends and neighbors said or hinted that these had "sharp tongues in their Mr. Jordan eventually discovered that these peculiarities in connection with a shrewish character were not confined to a shrewish character were not confined to one sex, and he classes men and women London Truth.

under the two heads of "shrews and non

Mr. Jordan lays some stress on the fact that in shrewish men and women the skin is clear, transparent and pigmentless, often accompanying very pretty features. The nails are inclined to be thin and weak, easily bent or torn, the hair thin and scanty, the eyebrows especially being poor and uneven. That marriages should ever be arranged by utual choice of shrews with shrew and non shrews with non shrews appears to be very hypothetical; still, Mr. Jordaz. is not without some hope that future years may bring such a result.—London Lancet.

A Craze for Ivory Miniatures. A young French artist in town is at present supplying society with ivory min-latures, and although they come exceed-ingly high he is scarcely able to keep up with the demand. Painting on ivory, if not a lost art, was until the present re-vival almost a forgotten one. Such work requires exact taste, abundant patience and peculiar skill. The skill and the knowledge of the art required of course died away with the falling off of a demand for the kind of work in question. The cheapness and apparent value and permanency of photographs struck a fatal blow at the one time popularity of ivory miniatures. But with the lapse of years it has been found that photographs are not permanent records, and people, be-sides, have more money and more taste than when photographs took first place in their affections. The transparency and beauty of these miniatures are a delight to the eye, but the commonplace buyer with the commonplace pocketbook is rather staggered with the information that a miniature three or four inches square costs \$300 to \$500. The artist referred to has just finished a miniature of Mrs. George Gould, which is not only a good likeness, but an exquisite picture in itself. A craze for this sort of thing in society is predicted.—New York Mail and Express.

English Boots in Egypt.

The supply of bogus boots carried to Egypt by one of the last drafts of our orces there ought not to result in fortune to the unscrupulous maker, as a similar piece of enterprise did during the Crimean war. On investigation being made, according to the correspondent of a contemporary, into the badly shod condition of the men, it was discovered that the boots were machine made, which is con-trary to the contract for boots to be used on active service. But, beyond this, they were composed of thin leaves of leather, filled out with a substance something like pitch, rendering them absolutely use for hard work. This is a case in w the guilty party can be traced and exposed or punished without the slightest diffi-culty, and the pitch boots need not join the bayonets, the cartridges, the hay and all the other things which no official fellow can understand.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Strawberry Culture. There is, perhaps, says Mr. John Wil-cox, of Vineland, N. J., no practice so fatal to successful strawberry growing as the one almost universally adopted of al-lowing the ground to remain uncultivated until after the fruit is gathered. This is done to avoid the sanding of the fruit, but it must be borne in mind that under this practice, with the droughts which occur years in five, during the ripening of the fruit, the crop is practically lost where otherwise, by the retention of moisture in the soil, through a thorough system of pulverizing and cultivation, a full crop of the best fruit could have been obtained In connection with this we observe the most important fact of all, that during the prevailing droughts the short crop the market to rule high, so that causes the market to rule high, so that under this system of thorough cultivation we are doubly rewarded for the extent bor expended in the production of a full

Description of a "Greek Dinner." The latest of Washington novelties is a reek dinner. The table, at one given there recently, was decorated with gar-lands of roses, and the center ornament was a Grecian lyre, with golden strings. The floral decorations were garlands of roses, and the walls were hung with rugs. Couches: were placed at intervals throughout the room. The guests sat on great chairs, covered with rugs, and each wore a wreath of laurel, tied with purple bon. The menu was written in Greek (which, of course, was as plain as the roses on the table to understand), and among the dishes were wild boar, roast kid and hare. An intermission of half an hour took place at about the middle of the dinner, when burning Oriental drinks were served in silver tankards.—New York Graphic.

Providing Their Own Monuments. The tallest monument in New York state and, in all probability, in the country is that which marks the grave of Gen. John E. Wool, at Troy, N. Y. The fa-mous general left \$60,000 in his will for the monument. It is a plain granite shaft which rises in tapering grandenr far above the surrounding trees, and can be seen for miles in any direction. Long John Went-worth is now erecting a monument to himself in a Chicago cemetery, which will cost him \$32,000.—New York Cor. Boston

Marking Farm Tools. It is convenient sometimes to mark our First clean the place you wish to mark, and then cover it with a thin layer of beeswax, raising the edges so as to form a Mark your name in the wax with a sharp instrument, cutting it through to basin with undiluted nitric acid, or aqua fortis, and let it stand awhile. The fortis, and let it stand awhile. The longer it stands the deeper it will cut. Then wash with water.—Scientific Ameri-

The ladies of Santa Rosa, Cal., wear paper bonnets.

A Joke on Bernhardt. Apropos of the theatre, Mme. Bernhardt was made the victim of a practical joke on the night of her last performance to the Star theatre. She is much addicted to the practice known among actors as "guying," and philosophic enough to be not averse to a joke upon herself if it is funny. In the second act of "Theodora" the enverse viells the enverse viells the second act of "Theodora" the empress visits the amphitheatre in which she was once a star. In the vaults where the performers and the wild beasts are housed she renews old acquaintances, especially with brutes. The audience sees the llon's cage, with the straw sticking out between the bars, but the lion himself is left to the imagination. On this oc-casion when Bernhardt went up to the cage to caress the phantom king of beasts she almost shrieked with laughter. Nestshe almost shricked with laughter. Nest-ling comfortably in the straw was a poodle puppy, which blinked and whimpered at her as she apostrophized it in heroic strain. The affair put her in such good humor that the performance passed off without a quarrel with any one—a rarity, indeed, as performances with Mme. Bern-hardt go.—Alfred Trumble in New York

Diamond Soles

Diamonds ought not to be worn on the soles of the shoes, as a certain French actress once wore them. She had to faint every night, and be carried off the stage, so she incrusted the soles of her shoes with diamonds. I remember reading that crowds used to go nightly to see her be-diamonded chassure. But they may be worn as buckles on the shoes, or even

"HAND WORK" IN SWEDEN.

the Scandinavian Peninsula

to technical instruction what a liberal ed-ucation is to professional training. It is

valued, not only as the first step toward learning a trade, but also as a training for

the faculties. Appreciation of form, a proper value of time and method, neat-ness of manipulation and habits of indus-try and self reliance are some of the bless-

ings with which it is credited. Enthusi-asts, moreover, hope that by including

manual work among ordinary school sub

jects bodily labor may in time be raised

nœus, a Fin, who, after qualifying in sev eral handicrafts, became a schoolmaste

and was commissioned to draw up a re-port, on which the Finnish system of gov-

ernment schools is based. In Sweden his system was copied some fifteen years ago,

and it has there spread so rapidly that in many of the common schools slojd forms

part of the regular course. Those who view hand work merely as a training for

the faculties confine their teaching to simple work in wood. But those who

value it also as subsidiary to technical in-struction teach slojd in many branches

and carry it beyond the use of the sim-plest tools. Bookbinding, tinkering, smiths' work, painting, basket making shoemaking and tailoring are among their

subjects, and they spare no efforts to make the system attractive to pupils and

parents. At some schools pupils are al-lowed to keep what they have made, or to

buy it cheaply; or, to secure continuous attendance, they are credited with deferred

pay, which they forfeit by leaving before a stipulated course has been completed. On completion of the course the pupil is

presented with a bank book representing his accumulated earnings and receives

is a rule that pupils shall be taught to make and use such common implements

as are most serviceable to working people
—rakes, spades, ax handles and the like

Assiduous young tinkers, tailors and shoe

makers are allowed the use of school im-plements to make the family repairs, and

thus exists in Sweden the phenomenon of a self repairing boy, who mends his own raiment and colbies his own shoes.

land the system has proved most success ful. There seems no reason why it should

not be introduced and become equally successful here. The taste among non

laboring classes for using implements is universal. Too often, however, the hands that guide the implements are rather zealous than skillful. But if

schools taught siejd, these manual short-comings would be remedied. The tool chest, now a Pandora's box of evil, bring-

ing terror to paternal besoms and impre-cations on the donor, would become

blessing. Instead of amputating chair legs or s'adding the furniture with tin

tacks, its skilled possessor would do the family's cild jobs. The penknife found in

the pecket of every schoolboy but Macau-lay's wo'ald whittle and carve, under due

pervision, to the advantage of the fit

tings and its owner's fingers. Adults

would sense to slice their faces in vain at-tempts to shave themselves; and to the

adopt in slojd, the opening of a meat tin or sardine-box would not mean lockjaw. If

to the use of ordinary tools some crafts like bookbinding were added, brain workers

would grow up with a recreative hobby ready made. Even a course of darning

to youths intended for professions, whose according to the registrar general's returns, they will be condemned to bachler hood till 30.—London Saturday Review.

Women Behind the Counter.

go a long way toward helping me become

a successful saleswoman," said a girl to

whom store life was yet new, "and I have smiled and smiled until I don't think I

could look solemn at the funeral of my best friend. I actually grin from morn-ing till night, and I think I will have to give my mouth a rest if I don't sell a dol-lar's worth the rest of the day. I came here with the determination of being

good natured and pleasant to every one

no matter how cranky a customer I might

have, but really, it is harder work than I thought. Still, I am sure good nature

pays, and I don't know of any position that requires more patience than that of

"A rather stupid girl with a sweet, even

disposition is more apt to succeed than a brighter girl who is quick tempered. I mean to earn \$30 a week some day, if I

wear out my mouth smiling. I try to be so pleasant to my customers that they won't let any one else wait on them, but sak me to take them to other counters.

Then when I get a good trade my salary will be raised and I will receive consider-

able extra as percentage. Yes, a bright, good natured girl is pretty apt to have

ker salary increased in time, and need not be afraid to begin on \$3 a week if she has

a home and will not be required to pay board while she is gaining her experience. In this store \$7 and \$8 a week is the average salary."—Philadelphia Press.

What School Girls Eat.

The Association of Collegiate Alum of Boston have issued a pamphlet full of statistics of what school girls eat and do

not eat in New York and Boston. Out of

ninety girls who were questioned at one of the public schools it was ascertained

that twelve had eaten no breakfast. Of these twelve, six had brought no lunch-eon; the other six had cake, pie and

pickles, or similar indigestible food. A story is told of four 'gris—an English; a French, a German and an Americau girl—who were taken to a restaurant and invited to call for the food that each would like. The English girl ordered resetted

like. The English girl ordered roasted beef, the German girl sauer kraut and brown bread, the French girl called for

pate de fole gras and the American girl

without hesitation ordered pink ice cream

Paris' Claque System

Paris still retains the insane claque system, and one of the prominent chiefs has

resigned rather than submit to a reduc-

tion in his salary. The great man was better paid than the average actor, and had twenty of the best seats in the house

at his disposal every night.-Chicago

Cabling to Their Doctors.

often used by wealthy Americans to con-

sult their physicians who were traveling abroad. The other day a New York doc-

tor cabled to a young American physician who has recently located in Paris for ad-

vice in a very important case.-Chicago

The Proprieties in Washington.

One thing, however, is certain. In no city in the United States is there a higher

regard for the usages proper among a cul-tivated and educated people than exists among the Washingtonians proper, and

nowhere will a violation of any of the ac-

cepted rules of propriety be more promptly visited by the highest social penalties than here.—Washington Herald.

Of late the Atlantic cables have been

and cake.—Chicago Times.

thought.

Some one told me that a smile would

Sweden, in Norway and in Fir

parting counsel to increase them. The parents' sympathy is also angled for. At a school in a laboring district it

How the Use of Implements Is Taught in Slojd, or hand work, is the art of using siold, or hand work, is the art of using ordinary implements—such as a knife, a saw, a hammer or a paint brush. Mr. Squeers seems to have had some shadowy notion of this system. "C-l-e-a-n, clean; w-i-n-d-e-r, window; now go and clean it," said that practical person. Slojd teaching is

I can trust; the mighty Shepherd
Loseth none he ever led;
Somewhere, yet, a greeting waits me
On the faces of my dead.

—W. C. Gannets.

MY DEAD.

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK. The Number and Length of Mayor How

itt's Letters-How He Manages. Mayor Hewitt has a thin, stooping figmayor Hewitt has a transfer and when he gets to the mayor's of-fice, at about 11 a. m., muffled in wraps, fice, at about 11 a. m., muffled in wraps, he and escorted by a stout policeman, he looks much like an invalid. But his intellect is robust. He hears all who call upon him, and has a way of getting at the meat of a case that is a terror to slow thinkers. He has a good many ideas about administering the laws, but has not yet found time to work them all out. The complaints have poured in so rapidly that he has found it necessary to organize a special bureau to look after them and for-ward them to the proper departments. The mayor has astonished many per-sons by the number and length of his let-

ters, which have been most remarkable, taking into consideration his known ill health. Not counting his private letters, which are considerable, his missives to heads of departments, to the governor, the legislature and to various public bodies which have invited him to dine, have required an amount of intellectual effort that looks appalling to any one not trained to the work. It must be borne in mind that nearly all these letters are on subjects of public interest, taking sides on disputed points, and exposing the writer to severe criticism.

How does he do? The only way he could perform such an amount of labor is by the use of stenographers and typewriters, and, happily for him, Mayor Hewitt thoroughly understands how to use these great time savers By long practice and the habit of offhand talking and clear thinking, the mayor talks off a letter in a few minutes that would require an hour of his time if he were to write it. At the same time he provides for a copy for his own protection. These copies have served him on two memorable occasions For a short letter the mayor sometimes

does not give his stenographer time to sit down, but catches him on the fly, as it were, and dictates to bim while both are walking about the room. But, short or long, the mayor's letters are the feature of his administration. He likes to get everything down in black and white.

The mayor's mail is enormous. It would be a physical impossibility for him to open and read it all. A very large part of this work is done for him by his private secretary. In this way he is relieved of a great deal of routine work which otherwise would consume all his which otherwise would consume all his Mayor Hewitt is a good listener. His attitude is generally one of reflection, and

he hears patiently as long as his informant tells a straightforward story. He is a sick man and naturally irritable under provocation, but his cranky moments have generally a foundation in a belief on his part that he has been wronged. His rapidity of judgment and rapidity of utterance sometimes stagger men of slow thought and weak memory, and he is not overfond of explaining things if he takes a notion that his hearer is at all obtuse.— New York Sun.

The Polk Homestead.

The Polk homestead is a large, roomy two story brick fronting on Union and Vine streets, with ample grounds about it, modestly and tastefully ornamented with shrubbery and flowers. On the fronts rise immense wooden columns, appearing like stone at a little distance, supporting verandas which spring out from the eaves. The windows are all old fashloned as it everythingslee about the house. Within are broad halls and stairways, and great square rooms filled with antique and rich furniture. Nearly all the surrounding houses are of modern architecture, and in striking contrast with the old mansion, every nook and corner and angle of which are full of the foot-

prints of Father Time.

In the middle of the quadrangular slope that lies next Vine street is the tomb of the tenth president, of plain granite. with a square shaft rising a few feet, the whole capped with the same material, resting upon four plain gravite pillars. The canopy, on its front, next the street. The canopy, on its front, next the street, bears the simple inscription: "James K. Polk, tenth president of the United States; born November 2, 1795; died June 12, 1890;"

15, 1849, On the shaft above the crypt is chiseled an epitome of his public career, from which we learn that he was a member of the Tennessee legislature, governor of the state, member of congress, chairman of its most important committees, speaker of the house of representatives, and presi-dent of the United States.—Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Potash Fertilizers for Fruit. Potash fertilizers have decidedly im-proved the desirable quality of fruits. Wherever the percentage of this element has been raised the change is accompanied by an increase of sugar and decrease of acid. This, it is hardly necessary to say, is an important and desirable change—a matter of dollars and cents. Other things being equal, the fruit with the largest per cent. of sugar will bring the highest price. Moreover, less desirable varieties may be brought up to a higher standard, thus giving value to some good quality, as hardiness and prolific bearing. The fact that the quality and character of garden and orchard products can be modified by the effect of special fertilizers is of im-

mense importance in its practical as well as scientific bearing. Importance of Thin Blade Saws. The Germans use among their furni ture workers, carpenters and joiners thir-teen different varieties of saws, each one of which has its own peculiar size of the teeth, as well as a different relation of teeth to each other. How important the thin saw blade is, not only as a means to save power, but also as a means to save wood, can be seen from the following: A log of walnut, four meters long and one meter in diameter, cut into twenty pieces by the new horizontal saw frame saves thirty millimeters of wood when compared with the cutting of the old fash-ioned vertical saw. This is equal to a profit of \$9 to \$12. For Germany, where annually 100,000 cubic meters of this wood is used in various industries, this wou represent a saving of \$37,500 to \$50,000.

In Case of Fire. The following advice is given to the public for nothing by an eastern exchange: In a hotel fire, run; in a theatre fire, stand still; in a railroad train fire, say your prayers.

California has the only beet root sugar factory in America. It is located at Al-varado, and is moderately successful.

Toads are an article of merchandise in Paris, being kept in tubs and sold at the rate of two francs a dozen.

-A Scotch nobleman, seeing an old gardener of his establishment with a very ragged coat, made some passing remark on its condition. "It's a verra guid coat," said the honest old man. I can not agree with you there," said his lordship. "Ay, it's a verra guid coat," persisted the old man; "It covers a contented spirit and a body that owes no man any thing, and that's mair than To sensitive people a mortification is almost as bad as a calamity.—Philadelphia mony a man can say of his coat."

HAMBURG FIGS.

Probably as much misery habitual constituation as from a ment of the functions of the is difficult to cure for the rea one likes to take the usedicine that is usually prescribed. Hamburg Figs were prepared to obviate this difficulty, and they will be found effective as we'n as pleasant to the taste of women and children. 25 cents.

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If you feel dult, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headacte or dizziness, had taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, siternating with bot fleshes, low spirits and gloomy borshodings, irrequire appende, and coated tourne, you are subsering from Indigention. Byspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Br. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no

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Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal.

Chris. Johnson, Plaintiff, va. Antonio Grass, Defendant.

Order of Sale No. 528.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, on the Ninth day of June, A. D. 1887 in the above entitled action wherein Chris. Johnson, the above named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against Antonio Grass, defendant, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1887, which said judgment was on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1887, recorded in Judgment Book I, of the said District Court, at Page 349, I am commanded to sell all that certain ranch or station known as the Half-Way House, same being situate in Pinal county, Arizona, about 35 miles southerly from Casa Grande, Arizona, on the Quijotoa road, together with all the stock and property thereon.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, in front of the Court House, Florence, Pinal County, Arizona, I will in obedience to said order of sale, sell the above described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in lawful currency of the United States of America.

Witness my hand at my office in Florence, Pinal County, Arizona, this 9th day of June, A. D. 1887.

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